



## THE CLIMAX.

FRENCH TIPTON, - - EDITOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

The Climax Printing Co.

W.M. G. WHITE, CHAS. S. POWELL.

PRICE PER YEAR, \$1.50.

Wednesday, - - December 17, 1890.

STANLEY, the African explorer, will lecture in Cincinnati, to-night.

WHAT is a Democrat? A man is a good Democrat who votes the Democratic ticket all the time. The other sort of Democrat is the man who runs after strange gods and votes for miscellaneous tickets. -Frankfort Capital.

This celebrated old war horse, Gen. Wade Hampton, was defeated for the United States Senate, in the South Carolina Legislature, last week, by a farmer named Irby. The vote on the 4th ballot stood 104 to 44. The farmer is making himself felt as well as heard in various parts of the country. We hope Mr. Irby may well fill the shoes of his predecessor.

DELEGATE BURNAM, of Madison, in the Constitutional Convention, proposed a constitutional oath which required every man elected to office to take an oath affirming that he has not used money or other corrupt practices to secure his election. The author supported it in an argument that it would do more to break up the practice of vote-buying than any other provision this convention could adopt. -Cincinnati Post.

### A GREAT NEWSPAPER.

We know of no newspaper more ably edited or that contains better news than the Baltimore Sun. Its corps of editors stands unsurpassed, and every phase of politics and news is daily presented to its readers in the most attractive way. Thomas Jefferson, were he now living, would delight to read such a paper, and would say in plain English, "them's my sentiments."

### THE SILVER PROBLEM.

Mr. McCleary proposes to solve the silver problem bothering Congress with a resolution which will provide that the United States delegates to the Pan-American Monetary Conference, to be held at Washington in January next, be instructed to advocate before it a bimetallic standard, and the adoption by the people represented at the conference of the gold and silver coin of this country; also, that they urge upon the conference the wisdom of the policy of the free coinage of silver. -Cincinnati Post.

### THE HIGHEST BRIDGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The work of constructing the cut-off on the Southern Pacific Railroad west of San Antonio, Texas, from Shumla to Flanders will begin in a short time. The cut-off is to be only 7 miles long, but will cost not less than \$1,000,000. The bridge that is to be thrown across the Pecos river will, it is said, be the highest in the United States, the entire span to be 378 feet above the water. The entire length of the bridge, from cliff to cliff, will be 1,200 feet. The 15 miles to be abandoned cost \$4,000,000, and the track runs along high cliffs, through two tunnels and over twenty-five bridges.

### MAD ABOUT IT.

The Constitutional Convention wasted a day in a profitless trip to Richmond, last week, and has arranged for a Christmas holiday that will extend over four good working days. This looks like child's play, to say nothing of a prodigal waste of time and money that do not belong to them. The people are disgusted, and we feel sure that the working, conscientious members of the body must regret their connection with it. -Lancaster Record.

The above is a fair sample of the mud that is being thrown at the Con. by neighboring papers since the Convention visited Richmond. Boys, don't tear your shirts, the Con. Con. may possibly consider to visit you, even yet.

### MR. CLARKSON ON THE REASON WHY.

Mr. Clarkson, who did so much execration upon Democratic postmasters while he was in the Postoffice Department, says the campaign of 1892 is already opened. It is to be fought, he says, by the press, and the party that understands that fact will succeed. "If the people," he says, "are to read a Democratic or mugwump paper where they ought to read a Republican paper the Democrats are sure to win." Hence his advice to his party is to "join the press." At present, in his view, the most widely circulated papers of the country are Democratic—a fact of evil origin for "the grand old party." Mr. Clarkson said something very like this before the November elections, and the result proved his prophecy. The reason why the Democratic press is forging ahead at present is that it is advocating the people's interests as against those of the monopolists. Mr. Clarkson probably understands that as well as anybody, though he does not think it good politics to say so. -Baltimore Sun.

### MR. CLEVELAND DEFINES THE CONDITIONS OF DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS.

MILLIONS TO EDUCATION.

The will of Daniel B. Fayerweather, the New York millionaire leather dealer, gives \$2,000,000 to different colleges and \$65,000 to hospitals. The will was made on October 8, 1880 and has four codicils. The testator died on November 15, 1890.

The following bequests are made: Yale college for Sheffield scientific school, \$300,000; Columbia college, \$200,000; Cornell university, \$200,000; Bowdoin college, \$100,000; Amherst college, \$100,000; Williams college, \$100,000; Dartmouth college, \$100,000; Hamilton college, \$100,000; Wesleyan college, \$100,000; University of Rochester, \$100,000; Lincoln university, \$100,000; University of Virginia, \$100,000; Hampton university, \$100,000; Maryville college, \$100,000; Union Theological seminary and endowment of cadetships, \$50,000; Lafayette college, \$50,000; Marietta college, \$50,000; Adelbert college, \$50,000; Walsh college, \$50,000; Pack college, \$50,000.

### FROM THE THRONE.

The Queen's speech opening the session of Parliament, presents a rather modest legislative program. Besides the Irish land purchase scheme of Mr. Balfour, the government will try to pass a bill for the relief of English and Welsh little-owners, a bill to facilitate legislation affecting private undertakings and a bill to extend free education. The first two of these measures will be violently opposed by Mr. Gladstone and by Mr. Powell, who will continue to lead the nationists. The session has been opened a week earlier than usual to gain time. A

further gain of time is expected to be made by cutting short the address in reply to the speech from the throne. Steps will be taken probably by the government to devise new means of limiting speech-making in order to render these gains of time useful. If the means employed prove effective, the government will attempt other measures, such as a local government bill for Ireland, a bill to enlarge the facilities for the purchase of small pieces of land and other bills of like character. The majority upon which Lord Salisbury relies has been somewhat diminished by by-elections, but still numbers over 80.

### THE FARMERS VS. THE FORCE BILL.

The Farmers' National Alliance in session at Ocala, Florida, adopted on Wednesday, resolutions denouncing the Force Bill in terms that cannot be misunderstood. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted unanimously, amid the wildest enthusiasm:

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, recommends and urges the immediate passage of the measure known as the Lodge election bill; and

"WHEREAS, Said bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union, both State and national, and its passage will be fatal to the autonomy of the States and cherished liberties of the citizens; and

"WHEREAS, In the holy war which we have declared against sectionalism, the firesides of the farmers of the North, East, South and West, are the citadels around which the heaviest battles are being fought; and to the end that victory may crown our crusade, and fraternity and unity reign; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, in national council assembled, that we do most solemnly protest against the passage of said Lodge Election bill, most earnestly petition our Senators to employ all fair and legal means to defeat this unpatriotic measure, which can result in nothing but evil to our common and beloved country.

Resolved, Further, that a copy of these preamble and resolutions be sent to each Senator in Congress."

### PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND POLITICIANS.

The Secretary of the Interior, in his annual report, calls attention to a fact that is not generally known with regard to the attendance at the public schools in the North and South. He says: "The progressive decrease in the number of public school pupils as compared with the population in the Northern States, which has already been referred to in the reports of this office, is still going on. In point of fact there has been during the past year an absolute decrease in the number of pupils enrolled in six of the Northern States, and in one other, New York, there has been an increase of only 544 pupils, against an increase of school population of over 30,000." The percentage of population enrolled as public school pupils in 1870 in the North Atlantic division was 22.1, in 1880 was 20.2 and in 1889 was 18.3. The percentage in the South Atlantic division in 1870 was 16.3, in 1880 was 16.4 and in 1889 was 18.7. The explanation given of this apparent retrograde movement in the Northern States is the increase in private and parochial schools and the tendency to refrain from sending children to school at as early an age as heretofore, whereby the number of very young pupils has diminished. In Massachusetts, for instance, the number of pupils under five years of age has decreased during each of the last ten years. There is another cause for the decline in public school attendance at the North, to which the Secretary does not allude, but which has unquestionably exerted a strong influence in bringing about the result noticed. In nearly all of the large cities and thickly populated Northern States the public schools have had their efficiency greatly impaired by having fallen under the control of the politicians. Education and politics do not go together, and wherever the political machine has been able to annex or absorb the school system it has been to the immediate and obvious detriment of the latter. In the South, where bosses and machines are comparatively unknown, the public schools have not yet been contaminated, and are doing their work so well as to make them popular and attractive. In Baltimore fortunately we have so far escaped many of the evils that spring from the control of educational institutions by professional politicians, and, in the main, our teachers are efficient and a creditable standard is maintained. Nevertheless, the trial of the serpent is visible in certain directions, and public vigilance is necessary to protect our schools from the results that have followed political domination in the North. The public school system should be divorced permanently and entirely from politics and politicians if its usefulness is to be preserved. Bosses of both high and low degree should be made to keep their hands off of it, and its direction should be left wholly to trained educators. Otherwise it will become utterly valueless, and will ultimately lose public confidence and support, as seems already to be the case in the North to a limited extent." -Baltimore Sun.

### CONCERNING FARMERS.

The Convention has adopted the following provisions for amending the new Constitution:

Section 1. Strike out the first twenty-four lines of Section 1, and insert the following: "Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either House of the General Assembly, for which amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the Electors of the State for their ratification or rejection at the next two general elections for State officers or members of the House of Representatives, the vote to be taken thereon in such manner as the General Assembly may provide, and to be certified by the officers of election to the Secretary of State, in such manner as may be provided by law, which vote shall be compared and certified by law to compare the polls and give certificates of election to offices for the State at large. If it shall appear that a majority of the votes cast for and against such amendment at each of said elections was for the amendment or amendments, and shall further appear that the votes in favor of said amendment or amendments are equal to one-fourth of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election in this Commonwealth, then the same shall become a part of the Constitution of the State, and shall be proclaimed by the Governor and published in such manner as the General Assembly may direct. But, in case the proposed amendment or amendments should be defeated at the first general election, there should be no submission at the second general election. Said amendments shall not be submitted at an election which occurs less than ninety days from the final passage of such proposed amendment. Provided, that not more than two amendments to this Constitution shall be voted on at any one time. Nor shall the same amendment be submitted more than once in five years after the first submission and the announcement of the vote thereon. Said amendment shall be so submitted as to allow a separate vote on each, and no such amendment shall contain more than one proposition.

"The approval of the Governor shall not be necessary to any bill, order, resolution or vote of the General Assembly proposing amendments to this Constitution."

Section 2. Before any amendment shall be submitted to a vote, the Secretary of State shall cause such proposed amendment, and the time that the same is to be voted upon, to be published at least ninety days before the vote is to be taken thereon, in such a manner as may be prescribed by law.

Section 3. When a majority of all the members elected to each House of the General Assembly shall concur, by a vote and may vote, to be entered upon their respective journals, in passing a law to take the name of the people of the Commonwealth as to the necessity and expediency of revising or amending this Constitution, and such amendments as may have been made to the same, such law shall be spread upon their respective journals. If the next General Assembly shall like in manner concur in such law, they shall provide for having a poll opened in each voting precinct in this State by the officers provided for holding general elections to be held for State officers or members of the House of Representatives, which does not occur within the ninety days from the final passage of such law, at which time and places the votes of the qualified electors shall be taken for and against calling the convention, in the same manner provided by law for taking votes in other State elections. The vote for and against said proposition shall be certified to the Secretary of State by the same officers and in the same manner as in State elections. If it shall appear that a majority voting on the proposition was for calling a convention, and if the total number of votes cast for the calling of the convention is equal to one-fourth of the total number of qualified voters who voted at the last preceding general election in this Commonwealth, the Secretary of State shall certify at its next regular session, at which session they shall pass a law calling a convention to re-adopt, revise or amend this Constitution, and such

amendments as may have been made thereto.

Sec. 4. The convention shall consist of many delegates as there are Representatives in the most numerous branch of the General Assembly, and the delegates shall have the same qualifications and be elected from the same districts as said Representatives.

Sec. 5. Delegates to such convention shall be elected at the next general State election after the passage of the act calling the convention, which does not occur within less than ninety days, and they shall meet within ninety days after their election at the capital of the State, and continue in session until their work is completed.

Sec. 6. The General Assembly, in the act calling the convention, shall provide for comparing the polls and giving certificates of election to the delegates elected, and provide for their compensation.

Sec. 7. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 8. Before a vote is taken on the question of calling a convention, the Secretary of State shall make known to the public the time and place of the election to be held, and the date when the election is to be held.

Sec. 9. After the election is over, the Secretary of State shall provide for ascertaining the result of the election, and shall issue a certificate of election to the convention.

Sec. 10. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 11. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 12. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 13. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 14. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 15. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 16. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 17. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 18. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 19. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 20. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 21. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 22. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 23. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 24. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 25. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 26. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 27. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 28. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 29. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 30. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 31. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 32. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 33. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election in case of a tie.

Sec. 34. The convention, when assembled, shall be the judge of the election and qualification of its members, and shall determine contested elections. But the General Assembly shall, in the act calling the convention, provide for taking testimony in such cases, and for issuing a writ of election





# THE CLIMAX.

Wednesday, - - December 17, 1890.

Shawl lost. See local.

Armer has a word about fine Christmases goods. See ad.

Several houses are building near the Three Forks depot.

The present winter will not be a long one, as it has got a late start.

Mr. W. A. Powell has removed to his handsome residence on Broadway.

The CLIMAX Supplement, this week, has a quantity of good reading. See it.

A hundred bushels of cannel coal sold at the Billy Fox sale, Thursday, at 22 cents per bushel.

Mr. Brownley Yates, an aged citizen of the county, has been confined to his bed the past ten days.

Mr. James W. Farley bought four horses in Lexington, last week, for \$3,500. See column.

Will somebody please kill a burglar? We know of nothing better any man could do for the community.

The Collins Furniture Company is composed of Messrs. Joe, Jake and Tom Collins, a rich and popular firm.

Ex-Collector T. S. Brouston has been dangerously sick for a week or more, but was somewhat improved yesterday.

The water-works company cheerfully and liberally settled with Mr. J. H. Boggs for the mare killed by a blast, \$25.

Mr. E. M. Dickson, of Paris, son-in-law of Dr. Blanton, is a candidate for the Legislature. He is a good man and we hope he'll win.

There are those in the country who believe that the robbers live at Ford, while others believe that they are a lot of sensible peddlers.

Indications strongly assert that the K. C. has been sold to the L. & N., and will give a through-car line South, and competition to Louisville.

Robber Shot.

About 5 o'clock Sunday morning, Mr. John Green, living half way between Red House and Union City, heard his dog bark, took his shot-guns and went into the back yard. Seeing no one, he walked around to the front where he saw a man trying to get in at a window. He drew down his gun, but just then an unsehen man off at one side shot at Mr. Green. The bullet passed across his chest and buried deep into the wall of the house. Mr. Green then shot the man running from the window, and the fellow jumped a yard high and fell over a flower bed.

Next morning a quantity of blood was found at the pit, and drops along for two hundred yards. The bullet lodged in the house is of enormous size. Mr. Green says there were three men. He had no one left in his gun, and was not particularly expecting robbers. What a pity he didn't have two loads of buckshot and kill two robbers. But he has done a good work as it is—more than any of the other fifteen or twenty in the country who have either been robbed or had an attempt made on them.

The same night, an attempt was made on the house of Mr. Hiram Jett at Doyleville, and a few nights before that of Mr. Willis Olds in some neighborhood. An attempt was also recently made on the Wells house near Union City, occupied by Mr. George Gaines. We have heard of half a dozen others.

The county is now thoroughly aroused, and there are more loaded guns and pistols, ready for immediate use, than have existed since the war, and it is best for the robbers to stop at once, but we hope they may continue long enough to be got.

It is given out that Mr. Caldwell, (the Boyd county man) will start this winter at Gutternberg, and will receive \$200 a day for his services, the highest sum ever paid to a stoker in this or any other country. A man occupying Caldwell's position can not but have critics, but it is the universal opinion of fair-minded turfmen that he is the best stoker who ever had been robbed or had an attempt made on them.

Just twenty-four years ago the first horse butcher in Paris opened his shop. Since then there have been started nearly 140 horse flesh shops in the department of the Seine, and at the present time about 20,000 horses are killed every year in Paris for human food. The price of the meat is less than half of ordinary butcher's meat. Berlin is following the example of Paris.—*Exchange*.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association met at Lexington Friday in annual session, and decided to ban the future stake worth \$25,000, which is to be trotted in Lexington, for Rev. W. W. Madison, in Central Presbyterian church, last Sabbath, with 20 additions.—*Paris Courier*.

P. T. Barnum, before eating dinner Thanksgiving day, decided to the Universalist Church of the Redeemer at Bridgeport, Conn., of which he is a member, a house and lot worth \$10,000.

The highest-priced yearling ever sold in the world, either privately or at auction, was the thoroughbred colt King Thomas, by King Ben, dam Maud Hampshire, which was sold at the Haggan sale in New York City for \$38,000. Maximilian is the next highest-priced yearling he had sold in England for \$20,664.

Numbers of guns and pistols were bought in Richmond last court day, and quantities of ammunition, and the chances are that a larger quantity will be in demand next court day.

The Cattle Ordinance.

Richmond tried to put on city laws by prohibiting the public sale of stock on their streets court day, but the farmers and traders kicked so and the merchants protested so loudly that the ordinance was repealed after a short trial.—*Richmondian*.

But something must be done. The cattle are all—dead. He and several others were killed by the Indian police, Monday, but not until the old war had sent several of the police to the happy hunting ground.

Mr. C. M. Clay is now out of danger and will be well again in a short time. Dr. C. C. Smith, his nephew, remained with him two weeks. It was his first sickness in 40 years, and at one time was serious.

Mr. P. M. Pope has bought a lot on Walnut street in the Powell addition, and will build a residence in the early spring. It will be in full view of the crossing of Main and Second streets, looking north on Second.

Sitting Bull, the good Indian—they are all good—is dead. He and several others were killed by the Indian police, Monday, but not until the old war had sent several of the police to the happy hunting ground.

Agent Miller, of the U. S. Express office, has received a powerful Norman-Penderon horse from Chicago, and a fine new wagon from Milwaukee, and is ready and willing to haul every thing you may want to send by express.

Why can't the wounded robber be found? Has nobody heard of a neighbor who has been "shot by accident while out hunting," or "fell off a horse into a keg of nails" or got "thrown by a horse on a barbed wire fence?" Keep your eyes picked.

The L. & N. will take charge of the Kentucky Central, January 1. This will be good news to the Lancastrians and others along the line to Richmond. The new owners will improve the road at once and put on fast trains to Richmond.—*Stanford Journal*.

Badly Burned.

Foreman Merritt, of the million barrel shop at Foxton, was seriously burned on Saturday. He lay down in the shop to rest and went to sleep. When he awoke the shavings were on fire and also his clothing. He extinguished the shavings before he paid any attention to his death.

The Gas Main.

Work on the gas main will reach the public square, to-day. The main comes by way of Walnut, B, Broad and Second streets, and is 10 inches in diameter. Beyond the public square, the main is reduced to 6 inches.

But children must go to school, and women must go to and fro about town, and they can't do so with any sort of convenience or safety if the pavements are covered with cattle.

The men who want to buy cattle won't mind walking around the square to look at them.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Ed Rowland is visiting in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. C. E. Smith has returned from a business trip to Tennessee.

Miss Minva Phelps has been elected Captain of a boat crew at Wellesley.

Miss Anna P. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jason Walker.

Last week Mrs. S. J. Harlan gave a "Yellow Tea" to Miss Welch and of Covington. The private dining room at Gilcher's was tastefully decorated with autumn flowers, while the table was prettily trimmed with choice plants and yellow erysanthemums.—*Danielle Advocate*.

Stanley says that certain portions of the Califormia fruit remedy Syrup of Fig. will always be worthless on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. In one instance he saw a column of young grasshoppers ten miles broad by thirty miles making down a valley, and when the grass was fired against them they were thick enough to smother the flames.

## Another Robbery.

Mr. Wallace Norris, near College Hill, was robbed, Sunday night, of \$40. The money was taken from his pocket while asleep at the house of his father, Mr. Simpson Norris.

People sleep too sound and don't keep enough dogs and guns. Why don't somebody shoot a robber?

## A Change.

Governor Buckner has appointed Judge J. D. Hunt to succeed Hon. W. W. Estill, of Fayette county as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Estill's resignation was a surprise to his fellow-members, but as he resides some miles from the city he has found it inconvenient to give attention to the duties of the position, and that is probably the reason he retired.—*Lexington Leader*.

## Probably Pastime.

The slick Peg Leg Norris made a good thing out of the last bungo game—a good thing to himself, but not much for Mr. Land. After all his blowing about the arrest and imprisonment of Haines, and his intention of bringing the culprit to justice, Haines was allowed to go scot-free on the payment of some \$3,000—and that of \$3,000. Mr. Land got pocketed the whole. He has decided to come on here and settle, but he hasn't come.

In Carter county, this State, the following notice was posted on a fence in a neighborhood whose school-teacher had gone abroad: "If any man or woman's cows or oxen gets in these hay or oats his or her tail will be cut off as the case may be. I am a Christian man, and pay his taxes, but drop the man who lets his critters run loose, say 1."

## HORSES NOTES.

J. Carter, of South Elkhorn, has sold to W. K. Orr, of Sciotov, O., a weanling chestnut colt by Allardom, dam by Alburn, son of Almont, for \$1,000.—*Paris News*.

The firm of Moore & Kanatzer, the only living horse ahead of him, the others, George Wilkes, Blue Bull and Happy Medium, having gone the way of all flesh. Nutwood is almost certain to pass Blue Bull and George Wilkes, and may even the other two.—*Live Stock Record*.

Mr. James W. Farley, of this county, bought in Lexington last week, four blooded horses, as follows: Lord Clifden, b. b., foaled 1881, by imported Bucken 1:48, d. by Enquirer. Price, \$1,375. Nirvana, b. m., foaled 1881, by King Alfonso, dam Maggie Hunter, the dame of Nick Finsen, Quincy, etc. Price, \$750. Jewess, c. m., foaled 1887, by Euston, dam Jewelry, sister of Bullion, Price, \$575. Jennie H., b. m., foaled 1882, by Bay Dick, dam Molie Reed; Bay Dick by Lexington, and out of Alabama by Brown Dick, Price, \$875. These horses entered such well-known blood as Imported Trandy, Cook's Whip, Bertland, Glenoe, Leedle's Arabian, Diamond, Albion, Ambassador, Leviathan, Yorkshire, etc. Mr. Farley has some of the best blood in America, and knows how to utilize it.

Nelson 2:10, the champion stallion is now eight years old, a bright boy, with black points, and in his form, make-up and style he is a very attractive horse. Even since his appearance in Maine, as a three-year-old, he has been recognized as one of the greatest horses of the country. He goes without weight or boots, and his action is very perfect and frictionless. He has been able to stand up under a good deal of training and racing, and he is now perfectly sound. As a three-year-old he trotted in 2:26. In 1887 he trotted in 2:21. In 1888 he was in the stud. In 1889 he trotted in 1:14; and he in 1890 to a start in this or any other country. A man occupying Caldwell's position can not but have critics, but it is the universal opinion of fair-minded turfmen that he is the best stoker who ever had been robbed or had an attempt made on them.

The same night, an attempt was made on the house of Mr. Hiram Jett at Doyleville, and a few nights before that of Mr. Willis Olds in some neighborhood. An attempt was also recently made on the Wells house near Union City, occupied by Mr. George Gaines. We have heard of half a dozen others.

The county is now thoroughly aroused, and there are more loaded guns and pistols, ready for immediate use, than have existed since the war, and it is best for the robbers to stop at once, but we hope they may continue long enough to be got.

It is given out that Mr. Caldwell, (the Boyd county man) will start this winter at Gutternberg, and will receive \$200 a day for his services, the highest sum ever paid to a stoker in this or any other country. A man occupying Caldwell's position can not but have critics, but it is the universal opinion of fair-minded turfmen that he is the best stoker who ever had been robbed or had an attempt made on them.

Just twenty-four years ago the first horse butcher in Paris opened his shop. Since then there have been started nearly 140 horse flesh shops in the department of the Seine, and at the present time about 20,000 horses are killed every year in Paris for human food. The price of the meat is less than half of ordinary butcher's meat. Berlin is following the example of Paris.—*Exchange*.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association met at Lexington Friday in annual session, and decided to ban the future stake worth \$25,000, which is to be trotted in Lexington, for Rev. W. W. Madison, in Central Presbyterian church, last Sabbath, with 20 additions.—*Paris Courier*.

P. T. Barnum, before eating dinner Thanksgiving day, decided to the Universalist Church of the Redeemer at Bridgeport, Conn., of which he is a member, a house and lot worth \$10,000.

The highest-priced yearling ever sold in the world, either privately or at auction, was the thoroughbred colt King Thomas, by King Ben, dam Maud Hampshire, which was sold at the Haggan sale in New York City for \$38,000. Maximilian is the next highest-priced yearling he had sold in England for \$20,664.

Numbers of guns and pistols were bought in Richmond last court day, and quantities of ammunition, and the chances are that a larger quantity will be in demand next court day.

The Cattle Ordinance.

Richmond tried to put on city laws by prohibiting the public sale of stock on their streets court day, but the farmers and traders kicked so and the merchants protested so loudly that the ordinance was repealed after a short trial.—*Richmondian*.

But something must be done. The cattle are all—dead. He and several others were killed by the Indian police, Monday, but not until the old war had sent several of the police to the happy hunting ground.

Agent Miller, of the U. S. Express office, has received a powerful Norman-Penderon horse from Chicago, and a fine new wagon from Milwaukee, and is ready and willing to haul every thing you may want to send by express.

Why can't the wounded robber be found? Has nobody heard of a neighbor who has been "shot by accident while out hunting," or "fell off a horse into a keg of nails" or got "thrown by a horse on a barbed wire fence?" Keep your eyes picked.

The L. & N. will take charge of the Kentucky Central, January 1. This will be good news to the Lancastrians and others along the line to Richmond. The new owners will improve the road at once and put on fast trains to Richmond.—*Stanford Journal*.

Badly Burned.

Foreman Merritt, of the million barrel shop at Foxton, was seriously burned on Saturday. He lay down in the shop to rest and went to sleep. When he awoke the shavings were on fire and also his clothing. He extinguished the shavings before he paid any attention to his death.

The Gas Main.

Work on the gas main will reach the public square, to-day. The main comes by way of Walnut, B, Broad and Second streets, and is 10 inches in diameter. Beyond the public square, the main is reduced to 6 inches.

But children must go to school, and women must go to and fro about town, and they can't do so with any sort of convenience or safety if the pavements are covered with cattle.

The men who want to buy cattle won't mind walking around the square to look at them.

## PERSONAL.

Mrs. Ed Rowland is visiting in Birmingham, Ala.

Mr. C. E. Smith has returned from a business trip to Tennessee.

Miss Minva Phelps has been elected Captain of a boat crew at Wellesley.

Miss Anna P. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Jason Walker.

Last week Mrs. S. J. Harlan gave a "Yellow Tea" to Miss Welch and of Covington. The private dining room at Gilcher's was tastefully decorated with autumn flowers, while the table was prettily trimmed with choice plants and yellow erysanthemums.—*Danielle Advocate*.

Stanley says that certain portions of the Califormia fruit remedy Syrup of Fig. will always be worthless on account of the ravages of the grasshoppers. In one instance he saw a column of young grasshoppers ten miles broad by thirty miles making down a valley, and when the grass was fired against them they were thick enough to smother the flames.

## THIN COLUMN.

Among your Christmas presents, get several ounces of buckshot for the robbers.

There is in Richmond an eighteen-months-old kid that is entitled to the bakery. He asked his mother for a nickel, and when questioned as to what he wanted with it said he "owed old George a nickel." Old George is the carriage-house.

"Can chickens hear church bells?" I asked my son, a small boy, Wednesday last. With as much curiosity as surprise, he was asked why he wished to know. "Because, if they can't, I like to be a chicken, for I hate to hear church bells ring."

People sleep too sound and don't keep enough dogs and guns. Why don't somebody shoot a robber?

## A Change.

Governor Buckner has appointed Judge J. D. Hunt to succeed Hon. W. W. Estill, of Fayette county as a member of the Board of Commissioners of the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Estill's resignation was a surprise to his fellow-members, but as he resides some miles from the city he has found it inconvenient to give attention to the duties of the position, and that is probably the reason he retired.—*Lexington Leader*.

## Probably Pastime.

The slick Peg Leg Norris made a good thing out of the last bungo game—a good thing to himself, but not much for Mr. Land. After all his blowing about the arrest and imprisonment of Haines, and his intention of bringing the culprit to justice, H

